

Agricultural MCQ -01

1. The science concerned with vegetable culture is called-

- (a) floriculture
- (b) olericulture
- (c) horticulture
- (d) agriculture

Ans. (b)

2. Which of the following elements is almost non essential for plants?

- (a) Ca
- (b) Mo
- (c) Zn
- (d) Na

Ans. (d)

3. Although a deficiency of any one of the elements listed may result in chlorosis, only one of these elements is an element found in chlorophyll. Which is it?

- (a) Zinc
- (b) Iron
- (c) Magnesium
- (d) Chloride

Ans. (c)

4. Which of the following elements is not present in a nitrogenous base?

- (a) Hydrogen
- (b) Carbon
- (c) Phosphorus

(d) Nitrogen

Ans. (c)

5. A water-fern, which is used as a green manure in rice fields, is-

(a) Salvinia

(b) Mucor

(c) Aspergillus

(d) Azolla

Ans. (d)

6. Green manure plants used by farmers mainly belong to-

(a) compositae

(b) leguminosae

(c) solanaceae

(d) poaceae

Ans. (b)

7. Major food crops of the world belong to-

(a) leguminosae

(b) gramineae

(c) solanaceae

(d) cruciferae

Ans. (b)

8. The principal cereal crop of India is-

(a) wheat

(b) rice

(c) barley

(d) sorghum

Ans. (b)

9. Which one among the following chemicals is used for causing defoliation of forest trees?

(a) Posphon D

(b) Malic hydrazide

(c) 2, 4-D

(d) Amo 1618

Ans. (c)

10. Bioherbicides have been recommended-

(a) to prevent ecodegradation

(b) because of their ready availability

(c) because of their cheap rates

(d) because of their abundance

Ans. (a)

11. The most important weed against which eradication measures would be taken on war footings is-

(a) Eichhornia

(b) Dactylis

(c) Parthenium

(d) Ageratum

Ans. (c)

12. Water logging of soil makes it physiologically dry because-

(a) this condition does not allow the capillary force to work

(b) this condition does not allow oxygen to enter the soil

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) none of these

Ans. (b)

13. Which one of the following is natural insecticide?

(a) pyrethrum

(b) nicotine

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) none of these

Ans. (c)

14. The process by which nutrient chemicals or contaminants are dissolved and carried away by water, or are moved into a lower layer of soil-

(a) mulching

(b) desertification

(c) incineration

(d) leaching

Ans. (d)

15. Which of the following is an example of a weed of rabi season that infest wheat crop?

(a) Chenopodium

(b) Motha

(c) Jangali jowar

(d) None of the above

Ans. (a)

16. First bioinsecticide developed commercial scale was-

- (a) quinine
- (b) DDT
- (c) organophosphate
- (d) sporeine

Ans. (d)

17. Composted manure is produced from-

- (a) farmyard manure and green manure
- (b) farm refuse and household refuse
- (c) organic remains of biogas plants
- (d) rotten vegetables and animal refuse

Ans. (d)

18. Norin-10 gene from Japan is a-

- (a) dwarf gene of wheat
- (b) dwarf gene of rice
- (c) dwarf gene of maize
- (d) disease resistant gene of rice

Ans. (a)

19. Aims of plant breeding are to produce-

- (a) disease-free varieties
- (b) high-yielding varieties
- (c) early-maturing varieties
- (d) all of the above

Ans. (d)

20. Growing of two or more crops simultaneously on the same piece of land is called-

- (a) mixed cropping
- (b) mixed farming
- (c) intercropping
- (d) fanning

Ans. (a)

21. The Mexican dwarf wheat variety was developed by-

- (a) Swaminathan
- (b) Borlaugh
- (c) Watson
- (d) Khush

Ans. (b)

22. The desired varieties of economically useful crops are raised by-

- (a) vernalisation
- (b) mutation
- (c) natural selection
- (d) hybridisation

Ans. (d)

23. High-yielding varieties of wheat were primarily developed by Indian scientist by crossing- breeding traditional varieties with-

- (a) American varieties
- (b) Mexican varieties
- (c) European varieties

(d) African varieties

Ans. (b)

24. A plant breeder: waists to develop a disease resistant variety. What should he do first?

(a) Hybridisation

(b) Mutation

(c) Selection

(d) Production of crop

Ans. (c)

25. Selection of homozygous plant is-

(a) pure line selection

(b) mass selection

(c) mixed selection

(d) introduction

1. Jalpriya is a variety of—

(A) Maize

(B) Jowar

(C) Paddy

(D) Barley

Ans : (C)

2. Sugarcane + Potato is an intercropping system of—

(A) Autumn season

(B) Zaid season

(C) Spring season

(D) Rainy season

Ans : (A)

3. Seed-rate of potato per hectare is—

(A) 25 quintal/hectare

(B) 10 quintal/hectare

(C) 15 quintal/hectare

(D) 40 quintal/hectare

Ans : (D)

4. Deficiency symptoms of calcium on plants first appear at—

(A) Lower leaves

(B) Middle leaves

(C) Terminal leaves

(D) All leaves

Ans : (C)

5. Which weedicide is used to kill broad leaf weeds in wheat ?

(A) 2, 4 – D.S.S. (WPSS)

(B) 2, 4, 5 – T

(C) 2, 4 – DB

(D) None of these

Ans : (A)

6. Maya is the variety of—

(A) Potato

(B) Gram

(C) Pea

(D) Mustard

Ans : (D)

7. The weed that causes Asthma is—

(A) Hirankhuri

(B) Bathua

(C) Parthenium

(D) Krishna Neel

Ans : (C)

8. Which crop requires maximum amount of nitrogen ?

(A) Potato

(B) Wheat

(C) Barley

(D) Sugarcane

Ans : (D)

9. First dwarf variety of paddy developed in India is—

(A) Jaya

(B) Saket-4

(C) Govind

(D) Narendra-97

Ans : (C)

10. Sprinkler irrigation is suitable, where the soil has—

(A) Clayey texture

(B) Loamy texture

(C) Undulating topography

(D) All of these

Ans : (D)

11. Endosulphan is also known as—

(A) Lindane

(B) Thiodan

(C) Aldrin

(D) B.H.C.

Ans : (B)

12. Which of the following is systemic poison ?

(A) Metasystox

(B) Phosphomidan

(C) Phorate

(D) All of these

Ans : (C)

13. DDVP is known as—

(A) Nuvan

(B) Malathion

(C) Thiodan

(D) Sulfex

Ans : (A)

14. Seed treatment with Vitavax is the main controlling method of—

(A) Loose smut

(B) Rust

(C) Downy mildew

(D) All of these

Ans : (D)

15. Covered smut of barley is a disease of—

(A) Externally seed-borne

(B) Internally seed-borne

(C) Air-borne

(D) None of these

Ans : (B)

16. Which of the following cakes is not edible ?

(A) Castor cake

(B) Mustard cake

(C) Sesame cake

(D) Groundnut cake

Ans : (A)

17. In India, about 142 million hectare land is under—

(A) Cultivation

(B) Waste land

(C) Forest

(D) Eroded land

Ans : (A)

19. Moisture condensed in small drops upon cool surface is called—

(A) Hail

(B) Dew

(C) Snow

(D) Fog

Ans : (B)

21. Tilt angle of a disc plough is generally—

(A) 10°

(B) 15°

(C) 20°

(D) 45°

Ans : (D)

22. Pudding is done to—

(A) Reduce percolation of water

(B) Pulverise and levelling soil

(C) Kill weeds

(D) All of the above

Ans : (D)

24. The main unit of Integrated Rural Development Programme is—

(A) Family

(B) Village

(C) Block

(D) District

Ans : (B)

25. Element of Communication is—

(A) Message

(B) Feedback

(C) Channel

(D) All of these

Ans : (D)

Ans. (a)

27. The main function of NABARD is—

(A) Farmers' loaning

(B) Agricultural research

(C) Refinancing to agricultural financing institutions

(D) Development of agriculture

Ans : (C)

28. Rent theory of profit was given by—

(A) Hawley

(B) C.P. Blacker

(C) Tanssig

(D) F.A. Walker

Ans : (D)

29. In L.D.R., the profit will be maximum when—

(A) $MC = MP$

(B) $MC > MP$

(C) $MP = TP$

(D) $MP > TP$

Ans : (D)

30. The period of 11th Five Year Plan is—

(A) 2000-2005

(B) 2002-2007

(C) 2007-2012

(D) 2008-2012

Ans : (C)

31. Acid rain contains mainly—

(A) PO₄

(B) NO₂

(C) NO₃

(D) CH₄

Ans : (B)

32. Cell Organelle found only in plants are—

(A) Mitochondria

(B) Golgi complex

(C) Ribosomes

(D) Plastids

Ans : (D)

33. Proteins are synthesized in—

(A) Centrosomes

(B) Ribosomes

(C) Mitochondria

(D) Golgi bodies

Ans : (B)

34. Milk fever is caused due to the deficiency of—

(A) P

(B) Ca

(C) Mg

(D) K

Ans : (B)

35. Milk sugar is a type of—

(A) Glucose

(B) Sucrose

(C) Lactose

(D) Fructose

Ans : (C)

36. Muriate of Potash is—

(A) K_2SO_4

(B) KCl

(C) K_2HPO_4

(D) KNO_3

Ans : (B)

37. Azotobacter fixes atmospheric nitrogen in the soil by—

(A) Symbiotically

(B) Non-symbiotically

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of these

Ans : (A)

38. The chemical formula of iron pyrites is—

(A) $FeSO_4$

(B) FeS

(C) FeS_2

(D) $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$

Ans : (C)

39. Rock phosphates are used in—

(A) Saline soil

(B) Sodic soil

(C) Acidic soil

(D) Neutral soil

Ans : (C)

40. Interveinous chlorosis is caused due to the deficiency of—

(A) N

(B) Mg

(C) S

(D) Fe

Ans : (D)

41. Kinnow is the hybrid variety of—

(A) Citrus

(B) Orange

(C) Mandarin

(D) Lemon

Ans : (C)

42. The permanent preservative, which is used for preservation of fruit and vegetables, is—

(A) Sodium chloride

(B) Potassium metabisulphate

(C) Potassium sulphate

(D) Sugar

Ans : (B)

43. Whip tail disease of cauliflower is caused by deficiency of—

(A) Nitrogen

(B) Boron

(C) Molybdenum

(D) Zinc

Ans : (C)

44. The word 'Agriculture' is derived from—

(A) Greek

(B) Latin

(C) Arabic

(D) French

Ans : (B)

45. Motha (Grass nut) belongs to the family of—

(A) Cruciferae

(B) Tiliaceae

(C) Cyperaceae

(D) Graminaceae

Ans : (C)

46. Which of the followings are short day crops ?

(A) Maize, Lobia, Bajra

(B) Wheat, Mustard, Gram

(C) Moong, Soybean, Bajra

(D) Wheat, Soybean, Bajra

Ans : (B)

47. What is the sequence of C4 plants ?

(A) Sudangrass – Sugarcane –Paddy – Bajra

(B) Sugarcane – Maize – Sudangrass – Bajra

(C) Sugarcane – Cotton – Paddy– Maize

(D) Cotton – Maize – Bajra –Sugarcane

Ans : (B)

48. Match List-I (crops) with List-II (water requirement) and select your answer from the code given below—

List-I

(a) Jowar

(b) Soybean

(c) Cotton

(d) Groundnut

List-II

1. 140 mm – 300 mm

2. 350 mm – 450 mm

3. 200 mm – 300 mm

4. 300 mm – 350 mm

Codes :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 3 1 2 4

(B) 4 2 3 1

(C) 1 4 2 3

(D) 3 1 4 2

Ans : (C)

49. In which state, are there biggest area, highest production and number of Sugar Mills in relation to Sugarcane ?

(A) Maharashtra

(B) Bihar

(C) Uttar Pradesh

(D) Andhra Pradesh

Ans : (A)

50. Which is not prepared by potato ?

(A) Acetic Acid

(B) Paper

(C) Wine

(D) Fanina

Ans : (B)

52. Which of the following is TPS variety of Potato ?

(A) JH 222

(B) Chipsona-II

(C) Anand

(D) HPS-1/113

Ans : (D)

53. What is VAM ?

- (A) Virus
- (B) Bacteria
- (C) Algae
- (D) Fungi

Ans : (D)

54. What is the main function of zinc in the plants ?

- (A) Synthesis of nitrogen
- (B) Synthesis of phosphorus
- (C) Required for synthesis of Tryptophos
- (D) To increase activity of the boron

Ans : (C)

55. What is the area in floriculture (in 000 hectare) in India ?

- (A) 40 – 50
- (B) 60 – 80
- (C) 100 – 120
- (D) None of these

Ans : (C)

56. Which of the following factors does not affect the nitrification ?

- (A) Air
- (B) Seed
- (C) Temperature
- (D) Moisture

Ans : (B)

57. Which is the correct sequence of soil erosion ?

- (A) Rill – Sheet – Gulley
- (B) Gulley – Sheet – Rill
- (C) Sheet – Rill – Gulley
- (D) Sheet – Gulley – Rill

Ans : (C)

58. Zinc Sulphate (ZnSO_4) should not be mixed with—

- (A) D.A.P.
- (B) Compost fertilizer
- (C) Ammonium Chloride
- (D) Urea

Ans : (A)

59. Insecticides are specific inhibitors of—

- (A) Excretory system
- (B) Digestive system
- (C) Nervous system
- (D) Blood Circulatory system

Ans : (D)

61. Cauliflower belongs to the family—

- (A) Cruciferae
- (B) poaceae
- (C) Malvaceae
- (D) Leguminaceae

Ans : (A)

62. Which type of soil is best for knolkhol ?

- (A) Loam
- (B) Clayey loam
- (C) Silty clayey loam
- (D) Clay

Ans : (B)

63. Which of the following soil type is most suitable for garlic cultivation ?

- (A) Loamy sand
- (B) Sandy loam
- (C) Loam
- (D) Clay

Ans : (B)

64. Average planting distance

- (A) 5 m
- (B) 6 m
- (C) 8 m
- (D) 10 m

Ans : (B)

65. Which of the following soil type has the highest field capacity ?

- (A) Loam
- (B) Silty loam
- (C) Clayey loam
- (D) Clay

Ans : (D)

66. The trade name of phorate is—

- (A) Temic
- (B) Thiodan
- (C) Phortox
- (D) Metasystox

Ans : (C)

67. The sprayers are cleaned before use by—

- (A) 1% chlorine water
- (B) 1% hydrochloric acid
- (C) 1% ammonia water
- (D) 1% bromine water

Ans : (B)

68. The cyanogas pump is a /an—

- (A) Duster
- (B) Fumigator
- (C) Sprayer
- (D) Emulsifier

Ans : (D)

69. The main reason of Irish Famine in Potato was—

- (A) Late Blight disease
- (B) Bacterial Blight disease
- (C) Blast disease
- (D) Ear Cockle disease

Ans : (A)

70. The instrument, which is used for sowing of seed with fertilizer together at a time, is—

- (A) Seed drill
- (B) Dibbler
- (C) Seed sowing behind plough
- (D) Ferti-cum Seed drill

Ans : (D)

71. Seed treatment is done to control—

- (A) Soil-borne disease
- (B) Air-borne disease
- (C) Seed-borne disease
- (D) None of these

Ans : (C)

72. Salt tolerant crop is—

- (A) Cowpea
- (B) Field pea
- (C) Garlic
- (D) Longmelon

Ans : (A)

73. Which of the following is not a dairy breed of cattle ?

- (A) Sahiwal
- (B) Sindhi
- (C) Nagore

(D) All these

Ans : (D)

74. Stored grains can be saved from insect damage, if the grain moisture content is—

(A) $< 10\%$

(C) 10%

(D) None of these

Ans : (C)

75. Which of the following pesticides has been banned in India ?

(A) Rogor

(B) DDT

(C) Metasystox

(D) Dimecron

Ans : (B)

76. Pulses fit well in cropping system as they are—

(A) Short duration crops

(B) Disease resistant crops

(C) Long duration crops

(D) Moisture stress resistant crops

Ans : (D)

77. Wheat is a—

(A) Cash crop

(B) Cereal crop

(C) Covered crop

(D) None of these

Ans : (B)

78. Autumn sugarcane is planted in month of—

(A) February-March

(B) July

(C) October

(D) December

Ans : (C)

79. Seed-rate for timely sown wheat is—

(A) 75 kg/ha

(B) 100 kg/ha

(C) 125 kg/ha

(D) 150 kg/ha

Ans : (C)

80. Most critical stage in wheat for irrigation is—

(A) C.R.I.

(B) Flowering

(C) Milk

(D) Dough

Ans : (A)

81. Name of most popular variety of wheat in Uttar Pradesh is—

(A) PBW – 343

(B) U.P. – 2338

(C) K – 7903

(D) K – 9107

Ans : (B)

82. KPG – 59 (Udai) is a variety of—

(A) Field pea

(B) Vegetable pea

(C) Lentil

(D) Gram

Ans : (D)

83. In plain, Rajma is cultivated during—

(A) Kharif

(B) Rabi

(C) Zaid

(D) None of these

Ans : (A)

84. Which crop is recommended for Zaid season cultivation in Uttar Pradesh ?

(A) Vegetable pea

(B) Groundnut

(C) Barley

(D) Lentil

Ans : (B)

85. The most efficient use of potassium is achieved by—

(A) Broadcasting at the sowing time

(B) Top dressing after one month of sowing

(C) Basal placement at the sowing time

(D) Foliar spray

Ans : (C)

86. The term 'Extension' was first used in—

(A) U.K.

(B) U.S.A.

(C) India

(D) France

Ans : (B)

Ans : (C)

88. ATMA is related to—

(A) NARP

(B) NAARM

(C) NREP

(D) None of these

Ans : (D)

89. Albert Mayer is the name associated with—

(A) Nilokheri Development Project

(B) Firka Development Project

(C) Etawah Pilot Project

(D) Shriniketan Project

Ans : (C)

91. Maximum photosynthesis takes place in—

(A) Blue light

- (B) Red light
- (C) Violet light
- (D) Green light

Ans : (D)

92. Farm Planning means—

- (A) Farm Budgetting
- (B) Cropping pattern
- (C) Type of enterprises
- (D) None of these

Ans : (B)

93. The first product of photosynthesis in C3 plant is—

- (A) Pyruvic acid
- (B) Phospho-glyceric acid
- (C) Oxalo-acetic acid
- (D) Succinic acid

Ans : (B)

94. Bending of plants towards light is called—

- (A) Phototropism
- (B) Vernalisation
- (C) Photo-respiration
- (D) None of these

Ans : (A)

95. Germination is inhibited by—

- (A) Red light

(B) Blue light

(C) U.V. light

(D) I.R. light

Ans : (C)

96. The best method of milking is—

(A) Knuckling method

(B) Fisting method

(C) Stripping method

(D) None of these

Ans : (D)

97. Line breeding is a type of—

(A) Inbreeding

(B) Outbreeding

(C) Natural breeding

(D) None of these

Ans : (A)

98. Match List-I with List-II and select answer from the codes given below—

List-I

(a) White Revolution

(b) Grey Revolution

(c) Blue Revolution

(d) Green Revolution

List-II

1. Fertilizer production
2. Fish production
3. Cereal production
4. Milk production

Codes :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 4 1 2 3

(B) 1 2 3 4

(C) 2 4 3 1

(D) 1 3 4 2

Ans : (A)

99. 'Tharparkar' breed of cow is—

- (A) Milch breed
- (B) Working breed
- (C) Dual purpose breed
- (D) None of these

Ans : (C)

100. Cow and buffalo belong to the family—

- (A) Bovidae
- (B) Suidae
- (C) Equidae
- (D) Cammelidae

Ans : (A)

101. What is the contribution of Animal Husbandry Sector in the agricultural growth ?

- (A) 10%
- (B) 12% – 15%
- (C) 7% – 9%
- (D) 5%

Ans : (C)

102. How many labourers are required to run a 30 cows milch herd ?

- (A) 8
- (B) 6
- (C) 4
- (D) 10

Ans : (B)

103. What is the availability of per day per capita milk in India presently (2008-09) ?

- (A) 229 gram
- (B) 239 gram
- (C) 219 gram
- (D) 252 gram

Ans : (D)

104. Which place is occupied by India in egg production ?

- (A) First
- (B) Second
- (C) Third

(D) Fourth

Ans : (A)

105. How much calories (cal) may be obtained from 100 gram chicken egg ?

(A) 175 cal

(B) 180 cal

(C) 160 cal

(D) 130 cal

Ans : (C)

106. Main function of biofertilizer is—

(A) To increase chemical process

(B) To increase physiological process

(C) To increase biological process

(D) To increase photosynthesis process

Ans : (C)

107. How much tomato average production (q.) may be yield from one hectare ?

(A) 100

(B) 105-150

(C) 250

(D) 160-275

Ans : (D)

108. Which type of soil is found near the canal banks ?

(A) Acidic and alkaline

- (B) Acidic
- (C) Alkaline
- (D) None of these

Ans : (C)

109. Which one is not biofertilizer ?

- (A) Multiflex
- (B) PSB
- (C) Vermicompost
- (D) NADEP

Ans : (A)

110. In which form is nitrogen absorbed by paddy under waterlogged condition ?

- (A) NH_4 ion
- (B) Nitrate ion
- (C) NO_2 ion
- (D) N_2

Ans : (B)

111. Which one of the following do not relate to groundnut ?

- (A) Brazil
- (B) $2n = 40$
- (C) Pink disease
- (D) Tikka disease

Ans : (C)

112. Which of the following is produced highest in India ?

- (A) Mango
- (B) Banana
- (C) Papaya
- (D) Grapes

Ans : (A)

113. The optimum temperature for the Banana crop is—

- (A) 30°C
- (B) 23°C
- (C) 21•5°C
- (D) 26•5°C

Ans : (B)

114. Which one of the following varieties has been selected to develop Narendra Aonla-6 variety ?

- (A) Chakaiya
- (B) Hathijhool
- (C) Banarasi
- (D) Narendra Aonla-6

Ans : (D)

115. Red soil is poor in which of the following nutrients ?

- (A) Phosphorus and Sulphur
- (B) Phosphorus and Nitrogen
- (C) Nitrogen and Zinc
- (D) Nitrogen and Potassium

Ans : (D)

116. A farming system in which airable crops are grown in alleys formed by trees or shrubs, to establish soil fertility and to enhance soil productivity, is known as—

- (A) Relay cropping
- (B) Multiple cropping
- (C) Alley cropping
- (D) Mixed cropping

Ans : (C)

117. The cropping intensity of Groundnut + Arhar – Sugarcane is—

- (A) 200%
- (B) 300%
- (C) 150%
- (D) 250%

Ans : (C)

118. The scented variety of paddy is—

- (A) Jaya
- (B) Bala
- (C) Type-3
- (D) Type-1

Ans : (C)

119. From which language is the word 'Agronomy' taken ?

- (A) Latin
- (B) Greek
- (C) French

(D) German

Ans : (B)

120. Taramesira is belonged to which family ?

(A) Cruciferae

(B) Linaceae

(C) Compositae

(D) Graminae

Ans : (A)

121. The size of clay particles are—

(A) 1•0 mm

(B) 0•2 – 0•02 mm

(C) < 0•02 mm

(D) < 0•002 mm

Ans : (D)

122. When one plant has both male and female flowers separately, is called—

(A) Monophrodits

(B) Monoecious

(C) Hermaphrodite

(D) Apomixis

Ans : (D)

123. Aamrapali is the cross of—

(A) Neelam x Dashaheri

(B) Dashaheri x Langra

- (C) Langra x Dashaheri
- (D) Dashaheri x Neelam

Ans : (D)

124. Seed-plot technique is adopted in—

- (A) Onion
- (B) Potato
- (C) Sugarcane
- (D) Tomato

Ans : (B)

125. The origin of litchi is—

- (A) India
- (B) Philippines
- (C) China
- (D) Burma

Ans : (C)